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THE ALLIANCE

WHAT POLK AND LIVINGSTON THINK OF THE THIRD PARTY MOVEMENT.

The Amendments Made to the Platform of the National Farmers' Alliance Must Support Alliance Principles or Get Out—The Colored Alliance's Attitude Toward the Third Party.

(By United Press.)

OKLA. FILE, Dec. 8.—The National Farmers' Alliance re-assembled this morning at 8:30. After routine work and a few speeches denouncing newspaper correspondents because they have secured information of the proceedings beyond that given out by the press committee, the convention listened to a report of the committee on legislation with reference to the sub-treasury bill.

The report is said to have recommended amendments in the bill as originally drawn, presumably for the purpose of securing Democratic support for the measure.

Captain C. A. Power, of Indiana, has been circulating a petition to the National Alliance asking that it rescind its action Saturday night naming Washington, D. C., and the third Tuesday in November as the time and place for holding the annual meeting, and making Indiana the place. Many signatures have been secured and it is predicted that the change will be made.

About half the delegates with their families have gone on an excursion to-day to the phosphate fields, and the Gulf coast.

The Alliance will probably remain in session two or three days longer.

The Citizens' Alliance.

The Citizens' Alliance was organized here to-day. In Kansas and Nebraska, during the last campaign, there was formed a Citizens' Alliance in the local organizations. The purpose was to take in all the town and city people in sympathy with the Farmers' Alliance movement. Saturday morning the organization of a National Citizens' Alliance was perfected, and the officers were elected. J. B. Holden, of Kansas, was president; Ralph Beaumont, of New York, was elected secretary, and L. P. Wild, of Washington, was chosen treasurer. The membership is limited to those who are in sympathy with the Farmers' Alliance.

The purpose is to promote the principles of the platform adopted at St. Louis last year and all meet at Omaha this year. The National Farmers' Alliance and Knights of Labor. The language in the constitution is: "To this end the organization is political in its nature." The officers will consist of a president, secretary, treasurer and executive committee of one for each state and territory. These officers are to open headquarters in Washington, and publish a weekly paper which is to be a powerful exponent of the principles of the St. Louis platform. A copy of this is to be furnished weekly to every member of the organization. Charters are to be issued by the secretary of the national committee to any five or more citizens eighteen years of age and upwards. Fees will be charged for charters and initiation. Each local branch is empowered to fix its own dues and judge of the qualification of its members. Each member must subscribe to the St. Louis agreement, and support its platform in conformance with that agreement, in all political campaigns, and shall not vote for any person who will not subscribe to the same.

The Local Branches.

The meetings of local branches shall be secret and a pass word will be issued to the members. Members are to be elected by a two-thirds majority. It is provided that a joint convention may be held in a city, county or town, with the Knights of Labor, or Farmers' Alliance, to promote the principles of the organization. The local branches are forbidden to make any coalition with either of the old political parties on candidates of platforms during any state or congressional contest. This organization is temporary for the purpose of organizing the local branches throughout the United States. As soon as the state organizations are perfected a national convention is to be called, when the executive committee will turn over to it all the machinery of the organization.

J. B. Holden, the president of the National Citizens' Alliance, is a business man of Emporia, Kan., who took an active part in the Citizens' Alliance movement in the recent campaign, when it was used as an auxiliary to the Farmers' Alliance. He is forty years of age, and is the author of several pamphlets on the money question, among which are "Metallic Money and Hard Times, Why They are Inseparable," and other works. Ralph Beaumont, the secretary, on whom the work of organization will chiefly devolve, is the ex-chairman of the national executive committee of the Knights of Labor, and has been stationed at Washington during the sessions of Congress for the last five years.

The Co-Operative Phase.

The importance of the co-operative phase of Alliance work was shown in the fact brought out at the meeting of the State business agents when they organized the co-operative association. It was shown that 17 State exchanges do a business of about \$10,000,000, and since they have been here, they closed contracts with the manufacturers, agents attending them, which will make a business of \$17,000,000 for the coming year. The association was organized by the election of the following officers: J. B. Dines, president, St. Louis, Mo.; W. L. Wilson, vice-president, Atlanta; Oswald House, secretary, New York; J. K. House, treasurer, Kansas City, Kan.; and the following State business agents: W. K. Ceresa, Jacksonville, Fla.; J. O. Wynne, Atlanta, Ga.; W. L. Douglass, Greenville, S. C.; W. H. Worth, Raleigh, N. C.; A. R. Venable, Jr., Richmond, Va.; J. J. Rogers, Nashville, Tenn.; G. F. Guther, Birmingham, Ala.; T. A. Duncan, New Orleans, La.; T. D. A. Duncan, Dallas, Tex.; J. S. Moore, San

Francisco, Cal.; S. S. Harvey, manager, Pensacola, Fla.; A. K. Frair, manager, St. Paul, Minn.; W. W. Holland, Louisville, Ky.; E. M. Humphreys, Houston, Texas.

The executive board is composed of the president, vice president and M. D. Coffin, of Homer, Ill. The latter is the national commissioner of the Farmers' Mutual Benefit Association.

The work of the association was divided into sections, each of which is in charge of a committee. Of the cotton committee, T. A. Clayton, of New Orleans, is chairman. It will go to Europe and visit the cotton exchanges of Liverpool, Havre, Bremen and all the cotton ports, where arrangements will be made for the shipment of cotton direct from the Alliance warehouses to the cotton exchanges of European ports. The committee will also insist on selling cotton by net weight, deducting only the actual tare from the gross weights. There is a bagging committee with M. D. Coffin, of Homer, Ill., as chairman, and a tobacco committee, presided over by W. W. Holland, of Louisville.

The Investigating Report.

At the afternoon session Chairman McDowell presented the report of the committee appointed to investigate the charges and insinuations affecting the official conduct of Polk, Livingston and Macune. The committee finds:

1. That we have been unable to ascertain a single fact, implicating in any way, shape or form, the high character and standing, and personal and official reputation of our worthy president, L. Polk, but we regret his writing of the Norwood letter.

2. As to brother Livingston, president of the Georgia State Alliance, we do not find anything derogatory of his personal or official high standing, but your committee is not quite prepared to endorse his course in the Georgia senatorial contest.

3. That in the case of Dr. C. W. Macune, nothing has been found to lessen our confidence in his personal integrity and loyalty to the order. However, we regret his official connection with the Georgia senatorial contest.

The Macune Matter.

Mr. Hall, of Missouri, arose to enter his protest against the report of the investigating committee, and was fought on the ground that he had forfeited his right to make a majority report. Dr. Macune demanded the right to introduce testimony in rebuttal, if a minority report should be made. Members said if there was a cat in the bag they wanted to know it, and Wade, of Tennessee, demanded the report, which was ordered by a large majority.

Mr. Hall then said that he withheld his signature from the report of the investigating committee because, concerning the statement by Hall, information comes from sources that appears to be strictly reliable, and Macune's testimony before the committee on this point was to the effect that the national treasury of the Alliance and that of the National Economist, were sadly in need of funds, and he borrowed \$2,000 from Calhoun on collateral.

Hall's statement was followed by a fierce debate, which was ended by Livingston's motion to defer further discussion until 8 o'clock in the evening.

At the night session Dr. Macune went around with documents to answer Hall's protest. After a brief statement, in which he explained his evidence substantially as above, a member of the investigating committee made a speech upholding Macune. Something was then said about a withdrawal of the protest, and Hall rose and said that, for the sake of harmony, he would withdraw the protest. This statement was greeted with hisses and Hall finally left the room.

Polk on the Third Party.

President Polk said: "The thread of public opinion among the masses is evidently in the direction of independent political action. Whether such sentiment is to be formulated and resolved into a third or independent party depends greatly upon the action of the present Congress in regard to the financial system of the country. The people believe they have been deceived to false issues which have been pressed with great vigor, particularly by party leaders, for the past twenty-five years. They are investigating the situation for themselves with great earnestness, and they have concluded that their chief evil is in the financial system of the government. There is a universal demand for financial reform, by which all classes and interests are to secure justice at the hands of government in the matter of the issue and distribution of currency. They are scrutinizing closely the history of the two political parties for twenty-five years on this subject, and find that the great leaders, and, indeed, the platforms of the parties, have run in parallel lines on the question of finance. If this course shall be persisted in, as evidenced by the last campaign, it will add very greatly to the people, distrustful of the sincerity of the leaders, will rally under one banner, and their slogan will be financial reform. The great economic questions which confront the people and agitate the public mind seem to have been studiously avoided by the political speakers of both parties in the past campaign, and this, in the face of the fact that never in the history of the country has there been such an urgent demand on party leaders and Congress for reform in this direction. Under our form of government, where free discussion is encouraged, the people naturally depend on the prominent men in politics. If they shall have just cause to distrust the fidelity of these men to their interest, and to suspect that they are in the interest of the monopolistic power of the country, they will naturally they should withdraw their confidence. I am free to say that we are rapidly approaching that point, and there is no disposition on the part of these leaders and of the money power to make any concessions whatever to the demands of the people. The conflict is, therefore, not only probable, but inevitable, between the people and the money power, unless there be a change in the policy of the government as administered by the party leaders today. In act,

the wealth producers and all industrial classes feel that we have more a party than a popular government. This being the feeling among the great masses, it is not wondered at that the great leading papers are watching the developments as to the third party movement. Our organization, as such, can no more endorse the third party than they can the Democratic or the Republican party, but still it is true the people composing these organizations are being rapidly educated to the absolute necessity of bold and determined action. Whether this education is to result in a party movement I cannot say. I simply give you the signs of the times, and you must judge for yourself.

Livingston on the Third Party.

Colonel Livingston says:

"It is believed in the South that, when the Democratic and Republican parties find out our strength, they will yield to our demands without a fight. I confess I cannot imagine any condition by which the Republican party would get the southern Alliance vote. I can understand how the Democratic party, with low taxes and the adoption of our other principles, could get our support. The Democratic party is changing rapidly in its ideas about our platform. They will come to fear us in the fifty-second Congress more than ever before. The Democratic party will be on trial in that Congress. The Alliance stands just where Jefferson and Webster and Calhoun and Lincoln and Steward and Sumner stood. Lincoln was just as thoroughly opposed to monopoly as the Alliance is to-day. We do not hope to break down either party, but hope and expect that one or both parties will see the necessity of coming to our relief. I believe the Democratic platform of 1892 will include all the planks of our St. Louis platform of 1889."

Mr. Harvey, of Florida, remarked that Livingston was consuming too much time in talking to run the convention. Livingston replied that when he runs a convention it was run in a business way and he further observed that Harvey's only conception of a congressman's duties was the distribution of seed.

An important item in the business of the afternoon session was the adoption of President Polk's suggestion that the national legislative board be succeeded by a national legislative council, composed of the national president and the presidents of the State Alliances. This leaves the national executive board intact.

The National Reform Press Association has been organized by the election of Dr. Macune as president; J. B. Stell, of Montana, vice president, and W. S. Morgan, of Missouri, secretary and treasurer. The association numbers twenty-five papers and will have forty.

Macune Again Endorsed.

After some further business, Col. Livingston, on behalf of the National Alliance, presented President Polk with a handsome gold-headed cane. Also, in behalf of the Alliance, Mr. Wynn, of Kentucky, presented Dr. Macune with a handsome gold-headed cane.

The last thing before adjournment was the adoption of the following resolution: Resolved, That we endorse the National Economist, and the many action in said paper, and will do all we can to urge them onward in the good work of education.

The Platform.

Under a call of the States, the St. Louis platform was adopted unanimously after amendments made here in Omaha. The sub-treasury is not a part of this platform. It provides for the free coinage of silver and expansion of the currency by the issue of treasury notes direct to the people, without the intervention of banks, in sufficient volume to meet the business requirements of the country and as cheaply as the banks now get it. The issue is to be based upon the products of industry, and not on bonds, as at present, through the national banking system. This plan is widely different from the bill which has been introduced in Congress.

The St. Louis platform also called for the ownership and control by the government of the lines of railroads and telegraphic companies. The Alliance amended this plank by adopting a compromise from Mr. Livingston, giving the government the liberty to control these lines, and if that is not done satisfactorily, then for the government to assume control and ownership. There is also a plank in the St. Louis platform requiring that the duty levied by the government on imports, the tariff shall bear evenly on all consumers embodying the idea of equal justice to all and favor to none, and that the revenue shall not exceed the need of commercial expenditure for government purposes, with no surplus. There is also a clause prohibiting the alien ownership of lands in the United States, and requiring the government to recover all such holdings and open them to actual settlers. These are the chief points of the platform. Among other amendments adopted to it was one requiring that all Alliance officials shall support the same, with Omaha amendments, under penalty of suspension, and that no candidate for national office shall receive the support of Alliance membership unless he pledges himself in writing to support the St. Louis platform. Any subordinate Alliance not in accord with the platform will be suspended at the will of the president.

The Negro Alliance.

At the morning session of the negro Alliance Mr. Powderly and A. W. Wright, of Toronto, a member of the general executive board, made a fraternal visit and extended them an invitation to send fraternal delegates to the general assembly of Knights of Labor. Powderly made a short speech, and was followed by Wright, who made a shrewd argument on the single tax idea. He said the only tablet placed in Westminster Abbey in honor of an American was in honor of Judge Harrison, of Vermont, because of his decision on the fugitive slave law. When a slave owner came before the court to establish his claim, he said: "Here is the negro and here is the bill of sale."

"You can't have the man," said the judge, "until you show a bill of sale from God Almighty."

So we say on this land question the

man should not be allowed to hold as private "until he shows a bill of sale from God Almighty."

Powers, one of the third party trio, then made a speech to the negroes, and left his call for them to sign. Subsequently, all of them but E. S. Richardson, of Georgia, signed it. He declined it on the ground that he did not wish to commit his people. Richardson, who is the State superintendent of the colored Alliance in Georgia, and a very intelligent negro, requested the statement in this dispatch that the action of the colored Alliance delegates on the third party question does not represent the people. He was not so sure about the single tax idea either. He thought the people should know what the third party was before they went into it.

He thought it promised too much. The intimation had been thrown out that if the Colored Alliance went into the third party they would get their share of offices. That would give the negroes several Congressmen from Georgia.

"Now, you know, that can't be," said he. "Our people are not well enough educated for that. It can't be yet a while. These are not leaders you see here."

Bishop Turner is a leader of the better class of negroes, and he has not been inclined to favor either party. When the third party clause in Humphreys' message was reached the negroes voted it down, because they thought it unwise to commit the order, though they afterward committed themselves by signing the Rice call. The single tax and community of land clause in the in the message they swallowed whole.

SUPREME COURT.

Proceedings on yesterday:

State vs. Oxendine, from Robeson—argued by Attorney General for State, and W. F. French for defendant.

State vs. Duncan, from Henderson—argued by Attorney General for the State.

The appeals from the 11th district were disposed of as follows: State vs. Ferguson—argued by Attorney General for State, and Jones and Tillet and Burwell and Walker for defendant.

Appeals from 12th district will be called on next Monday, as follows:

State vs. Webber; State vs. Nix; State vs. Penley; Hilliard vs. Hunsucker; Lanning vs. Commissioners; Zachary vs. Wiggins; McFarland vs. Improvement company; Marshall vs. Bank; Randall vs. Railroad; Pemmons vs. Improvement company; Clemmons vs. Archbell; Bowers vs. Railroad; Bean vs. Railroad; Beners vs. Rhinehart; Paddock vs. Dayvewport; Wilson vs. Clark; Dover vs. Ray. Opinions were handed down as follows:

State vs. Gates, Durham; error.

Hicks vs. Ward, Granville; no error.

State vs. Hart, Ashe; error.

State vs. Wilson, Iredell; no error.

Roper vs. Burton, Rockingham; no error.

Murphy vs. Gibbs, McDowell; error.

Reid vs. Boushall, Wake; no error.

McMillan vs. School Committee, Robeson; no error.

State vs. Witter, McDowell; no error.

Cox vs. Ward, Alleghany; no error.

Randolph vs. Randolph, Yancey; no error.

Hunt vs. Railroad, Henderson; dismissed for want of printed record.

State vs. Goodson, McDowell; error—new trial.

Booth vs. Canstarphen and Booth vs. Grant, from Northampton; error.

HOMICIDE IN MECKLENBURG.

A Land Dispute Between a White man and a Negro—The Negro is Killed.

(Special to STATE CHRONICLE.)

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Dec. 8.—The negroes in Sharon township, about four miles north east of here, are being worked up to a considerable degree on account of the murder in that section this afternoon, of Elijah Gilmore, colored, by Thomas N. Sammonds, a white man about 60 years old.

It appears that Sammonds and Gilmore had fallen out about some timber land on a farm rented by Moore, and which Sammonds formerly owned. He had warned the negro not to cut down trees, but Moore had permission to do this from the land owners. This afternoon Sammonds came upon Moore cutting some timber and shot him dead with a breech-loading rifle. Sammonds says he did not intend to kill Moore, but only shot to scare him. His attorneys will plead self defence. In 1886 he ran as Independent for sheriff of the county. He has a family of seven children—four grown.

A Train Derailed Near Swannanoa Tunnel—Several Men Injured.

(Special to STATE CHRONICLE.)

ASHEVILLE, N. C., Dec. 8.—A freight train loaded with cotton and coal was derailed ten miles east of Asheville near Swannanoa Tunnel this morning. Conductor Leinster, of Statesville, engineer Beaver, fireman J. H. Sullivan, brakemen Sylvester, Downs and Gaines were injured. Downs' arm and Gaines' thigh were broken.

Knows Nothing of the Failure.

(By United Press.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 8.—Postmaster General Wannamaker arrived in Washington this afternoon. In answer to a question concerning his reported failure, put to him by a reporter as he stepped off the train, Mr. Wannamaker said: "I know nothing of it."

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Tables and pedestals in Mahogany, Oak, Brass, Onyx and many fancy woods.

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THE NATIONAL CONGRESS.

A Deficiency of \$31,000,000 Reported in the Pension Appropriation.

(By United Press.)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—In the Senate to-day the election bill was taken up and Mr. Hoar asked unanimous consent that a vote be taken on Friday.

Mr. Gordon objected in forcible language to forcing the consideration of this partisan measure while bankruptcy and ruin are going on in the country.

Mr. Hoar, replying, said he thought Mr. Gordon's speech presented good, strong reasons for his proposition.

Mr. Gray then resumed his opposition to the bill, which he said should be taken out and branded by the common hangman as an insult to the free people of a free country.

Mr. Berry obtained the floor when Mr. Gray finished, and the Senate, after a short executive session, adjourned.

House.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—In the House to-day the resolution to discipline Doorkeeper Minot was tabled.

The Atkinson bill relating to railroad rights in the district of Columbia was passed, also several other bills relating to the district. The bill to give a rebate on manufactured tobacco in store January 1st, was reported from the ways and means committee by Mr. McKinley, and passed without opposition.

The Speaker laid before the house a letter from the secretary of the treasury transmitting a communication from the commissioner of pensions, submitting a deficiency in the appropriation for the payment of pensions for the current fiscal year of \$34,000,000.

The House then, at 5 p. m. adjourned.

OFFICERS OF CRAVEN COUNTY.

Will be Democratic—Because the Republicans Elected Cannot Give Bond.

Craven county will have Democratic county officers for the next two years. This is because the men elected by Republicans couldn't give their official bonds. The New Bern Journal says:

"Democrats, keep your names off the bonds of Republicans," was the war cry after the election, and the result was the Republicans failed to present satisfactory bonds and Democrats have been appointed to fill the vacant positions."

The county commissioners were in session last week, and when the bonds of the Republican officers called for, those would-be functionaries did not offer such securities as the commissioners deemed necessary. Therefore other appointments were made by the board, and the appointees were the Democratic nominees of the recent campaign.

As the matter stands now Mr. W. B. Lane, a good Democrat, is sheriff, instead of R. P. Williams, who was elected to that office by the Radicals.

Robt. G. Mosley, who was elected treasurer by the Radicals, did not offer any bond at all, and Mr. Thos. Daniels, who was the Democratic candidate, holds that office.

E. W. Carpenter, who was the Radical clerk of the Superior court elect, didn't come to time, and Mr. Wm. M. Watson will be that officer for Craven county if Judge Phillips grants the request of the Democratic Executive committee.

George Green, Jr., was elected by the Radicals as the register of deeds. The bond he offered was not considered good, and Mr. James W. Biddle was appointed to that office.

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Art Pottery.

A grand collection of many hundred designs of choice wares, Royal Worcester, Moorish, Hungarian, Vienna, Old Delf, Teplitz, &c. &c.

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Raleigh's Methodist Ministers.

Last Sunday was the end of the State M. E. Conference year and consequently the terms of the pastors of the M. E. churches in Raleigh expired. Their pastorates in Raleigh for the coming year depends on the action of the Conference which meets at Wilson this week.

The work and association of Rev. Dr. Gordon, as pastor of Edenton Street M. E. church, has grown to be such that the members of that congregation do not see how they would get on without him, and his return is earnestly desired.

The Central church people love Dr. Nash, their pastor. He has worked with them and among them with telling and visible effect and they want his leadership for yet a longer time. His latest work has been a very successful revival meeting, and the perfecting of plans for the completion of the Central church's beautiful house of worship.

Rev. J. D. Pegram has won the hearts of his people by his consecration and earnestness, and they will wish for his return among them.

The Chronicle and the people of Raleigh generally will greatly appreciate the renewing for another year, the ties and associations by which they are so pleasantly linked with these Christian ministers and gentlemen.

Snow Storm in Danville.

(By United Press.)

DANVILLE, Va., Dec. 8.—There was a lively thunder storm here last night, and strange to say, was followed by a snow storm. The ground was well covered with snow this morning. The weather is cold and cloudy tonight.

Cupid Playing Thunder With the Old Folks.

(By United Press.)

PENNSBORO, Va., Dec. 8.—A notable wedding was celebrated here yesterday, the combined ages of the bride and groom being 171 years. The bride was Mrs. Martha Dickinson, aged 80, and the groom, Norman Calhoun, aged 91.

FOR SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE.

(Special Cor. STATE CHRONICLE.)

The friends of the several candidates are right in urging that the Speaker ought to be a man of ability, experience and parliamentary practice. These are some of the reasons which actuate his many friends to unite upon Mr. A. D. Jones. His training at Chapel Hill, long the leader of the Dialectic Society, and at the University of Virginia make him facile princeps in the laws governing deliberative assemblies. His long and careful attention to the proceedings of our State Legislature, having been an eye witness thereof for ten years, makes him thoroughly familiar with the forms and precedents which ought to govern that body. A student of politics, of political economy and of the special interests and needs of our State and in the possession of mental and physical vigor Mr. Jones is one of the best equipped men in the State for this or any other office in the gift of the people's representatives.

Of course any intelligent member of the House could fill the speaker's chair creditably. Men of common sense without any parliamentary experience have done this. A great deal of the talk about the experience requisite to fill this important office is wind. Yet, if experience is to be made the test, then Mr. Jones is pre-eminently the man for the place. Able, versatile and a good judge of men, well known in the State and with a most extensive acquaintance there is no man in the next General Assembly who has such knowledge of the personnel of that body. But above all, Mr. Jones is a man of conspicuous political ability, who takes more interest in public affairs than any other gentleman within my knowledge. He has repeatedly led the forlorn hope in Wake until at last permanent victory has crowned his efforts. Western North Carolina and Piedmont North Carolina have had the Speaker now for many years. Central North Carolina has not had one for many years. But we offer him, not as coming from any section, but as a man whom all sections will delight to honor. He is free from any untangling alliance and therefore strong with the people. Bold yet conservative, progressive yet watchful of every legitimate interest, he is at this time peculiarly the man for the place. All signs at this time point to him as the next Speaker, and after a most careful survey of the field, I can confidently prophesy his election.

N.

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French China.

This week we will show handsomer sets of French china than we have ever brought out before, and this means a great deal.

In this department our assortment of Fine Plates, Dishes, Chocolate Pots and Knick-Knacks, afford a splendid opportunity for the selection of sensible and inexpensive gifts.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & CO.

PROF. MELVER IN GREENE.

He is Pronounced the Right Man in the Right Place.

(Special Cor. STATE CHRONICLE.)

SNOW HILL, N. C., Dec. 5.—Prof. Chas. D. Melver has been with us four days, and we but express the sentiment of our entire people when we say his stay with us has been a benediction, and we part with him with regret. He has endeared himself to our community as no man has ever done before. Young, vigorous, enthusiastic, well equipped, handsome, he must captivate wherever he goes.

He has certainly drank "deep at the Pierian spring, and he loves to let the educational waves ripple away from the delightful fountain to others that they might enjoy the feast as much as he himself. Our teachers seem to have caught much of the spirit that throbs so warmly, so vitally in his breast, and it will be more than bread cast upon the waters; it will do good now as well as after many days. His address upon the topic of education was grand, eloquent and masterful and made an impression upon the large and delighted audience that will do good and be long remembered. There was but one voice about the address and that was of the very highest praise.

Our able county superintendent, with the teachers, here read a set of resolutions highly eulogistic of Prof. Melver, which were unanimously carried. I presume they will be duly published.

Prof. Melver is certainly the right man in the right place. I'd say more, but time is on the wing.

ANDY PLOWBOY.

INDOMITABLE COURAGE.

(Marion Free Lance.)

THE STATE CHRONICLE just pulled off its political coat and "waded in" during the campaign, Wake county had been disgraced by republican misrule, and the CHRONICLE fought with indomitable courage for truth, honesty, good government and Democracy, and Wake county owes a large portion of its glorious victory to the STATE CHRONICLE.

Without the CHRONICLE's aid and assistance we believe Wake county would be misrepresented by republican rule. By it's manly fight for Democracy the CHRONICLE has gained hundreds of friends and subscribers.

Eupespy.

This is what you ought to have—in fact, you must have it, to fully enjoy life. Thousands are searching for it daily, and mourning because they find it not. Thousands upon thousands of dollars are spent annually by our people in the hope that they may attain this boon. And yet it may be had by all. We guarantee that Electric Bitters, if used according to directions and the use persisted in, will bring you Good Digestion and oust the demon Dyspepsia and install instead Eupespy. We recommend Electric Bitters for Dyspepsia and all diseases of Liver, Stomach and Kidneys. Sold at 50c. and \$1.00 per bottle by John Y. McRae, druggist.